TERMS OF THE STANDARD. BOVE TEAR, IN ADVANCE,

WITHIN THE YEAR, AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR. Payments willbe considered in advance If made within three months after subscribing No paperwill be discontinued, (unless at the option of the publisher,) until all are rearages are paid.

PRICESOFADVERTISING. Same (12 lines) three insertions. \$1.00

Foresen subsequent insertion, 25

Far six months, 5.00

Fur twelve months, 10.00

Langar advertisements will be charged in

A reasonable deduction will be made on party advertisements.
All priors for advertising or job-work must be an avaied by the cash, except from those

who are connecounts with the office.

Office in the north en of the Market Building.

## The Coalation of the Whigs and Native Americans.

There are two things in the recent union effected by the whigs, with the Natives of the city and county of Philadelphia, which must at once strike the eye of even the most superficial observer; first, the 'progressive' character of the old federal principle of restricting the exercise of the right of suffrage in this country,-and, secondly, the additional evidence thus afforded of the identity of the present whig, and the old federal

As early as the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. Alexander Hamilton, the great leader of the federal party, labored to place numerous resistractions upon the right of suffrage. He epenly avowed the principle that the great mass were, and ever would be, too ignerant and turbulent for self-government; and, in his speech upon that occasion, he uttered that sentiment which will live whilst the records of the Constitution endure, that, in order to insure permanency and success, you must "give the rich and well Born a permanent interest in the government." The constitution was fromed, however, upon more democratic principles; -but federalism did not abandon its doctrines, The administration of the elder Adams, in less than ten years after the Convention, revived the sentiment of Hamilton, but embodied it in another form, viz: the Alien I aw, which conferred upon the President the extraordinary power of expelling suspicious persons from the country-and, upon refusal to do so, to cast him into prison. 'Suspicion' of foreign-ers, and foreign influence, was thus made the pretex!--- and the pretext merelyfor carrying out the o'd federal principle of weakening the democratic strength, and consolidating the power of the countre in the bands of the few, by restrictrepeal did not overthrow the principle of federalism, nor destroy the efforts of its advocates. For a season, we had no public demonstration; yet the design slumbered only, in the bosom of its friends. The Hartford Convention, which was assembled in the midst of a was with the mightiest nation of the earth, and whose sessions were held in secret, put forth sundry amendments which, in the opinions of its members should be made to the constitution; and the sixth of these, as given by the Secretary, Mr. Dwight, in the published proceedings of that bedy was, that no citizen other then a native bern, should be eligible to any office of henor, trust or profit under the govern ment. This was a bold and open avowal of principle-and the people, meeting it face to face, hurled it back with scorn upon its authors.

Still federalism, though defeated, was not destroyed. The leaders still cherished their designs; but they changed the mode of attack. From that time they began to take counsel, as to the means of success, and early a lepted the sugg stion of John Q. Adams, in his doggerel verse upon Mr. Jefferson, that

"If we cannot alter things By G-d we'll change their names, sir."

Consequently we have no more open and avowed declarations of this principle 'for the public eye.' Yet it is found continually manifesting itself in the histery of the country, and the progress of parties. It is found in the proposition brought forward in the U. S. Senate, to cut off the foreigners from the benefit of the pre-emption laws—a prepesition which Mr. Clay sustained with his speech and his vote. It is to be seen in the origin of Native Americanism, and the fermation of 'Native American Societions than the old rat, have failed to per- people. Federslism was everthrown in peliticians .- Louisville Dem-

tension of the right of suffrage.

And this is apparent from another, and fact, that however these societies may objects promulgated, and assume a political character, than modern whiggery, true to its ancient instincts, flies with eager haste to their embrace. Witness the emalgation at the New York charter election last spring; the public betrothals of parties, whose approaching nuptials were celebrated by the destruction of human life, and the other equally revolting scenes of the riots in Philadelphia, and finally ty, in the State election.

These are facts. In the language of Mr. Kelley, they are "stiff, stubborn and unbending facts"-and as such are worth a world of theory and speculation. And can men shut their eyes to the danger with which they threaten us? Can any one fail to see, that apart from that deep and serious wrong which, in their triumph, they will inflict upon the great budy of worthy men, who, fleeing from oppression and despotism, in the old world, expect to find a home and a retuge here, under our free institutionsthey, at the same time, strike a fatal blow at the great bulwark of our libert ies, the free exercise, and extension of the elective franchise. Men have been astonished that these

combinations have been so easily effected between the whigs and Natives .-- There is no matter of wonder in it. Nativeism is, politically, weak-and, like everything founded on superstition, it is fanatical in its character. But beneath all this is the secret spring of federalism, which moves it to its work. Therefore, in letter and in spirit, it is ready for any alliance. Whiggery goes to it by instinct. It is, in its very inception, the embodiment of the spirit of federalism -- and, therefore modern whiggery adopts it, as well for that it is the great link in the chain of identity, as its accordance with the principles and designs of the present party leaders. Can this be doubted for a moment! Turn to public records for the confirmation. The fact is too noterious to be denied, that when Mr. Archer the Senator from Virginia, presented a petition of the Natives, in the Senate of the United States, praying an extension of the period of naturalization te 21 years, he gave notice that he would, at some future day, introduce a bill to accomplish this purpose. But Mr. Aring the right of suffrage. Public opinion cher did not stop here. Had he done so, effected the repeal of that law; but that notwithstanding his high standing in his party, and strong friendship for, and intimate connection with, Mr. Clay, it could, with some show of propriety, have been denominated the act of one man. He went farther than this. He not only gave the notice, lut be named the time, and the contingency in which he should perform the act--and these were, when the whigs should be successful in the great centest for the election of Mr. Clay, and the possession of the Government. By il is declaration, Mr. Archer committed his party to the measure. He spoke of them, and for them. Did he speak without the book? Dd he commit them against their views and principles? If so, why did not some of his brother Senstors, as high in political rank as himself, rise, and repudiate the act, as not being one of a party character? Not so, none of them spoke to this end-and the ansouncement went forth to the world in the uncontradicted declaration of Mr. Archer, that the triumph of the whig party, in the election of Mr. Clay; was to herald the success of Native Americanism, in the proscription of all but the native born, in the indirect subversion of the Constitution, and the violation of the American Independence. Whoso ever doubteth in this, would not believe

These things peril, and most deeply peril, the rights of a great body of men who have come among us, and are looking forward to the day when they may exclaim: "We, too are American citizens." They strike at the increase and prosperity of our country, by closing the door to the emigrants who are coming among us; but they strike more boldly and more fearfully still, at the great prerogative of freemen. THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. Federalism is the enemy of the foreigner--not because he was ties.' These, it is said, have been got- born in another land-but because, leav- with the epinion given by Reverdy Johnten up without regard to party politics, ing despotism, there he becomes a friend ten up without regard to party politics, ing despotism, there he becomes a friend and that members of the democratic pare of equal rights and privileges in his adopted home. It is because of his sentity have participated in their proceedings. opted home. It is because of his senti-The first of these declarations may, to ments here, and the land from which he the superficial observer appear true; - came. Yet, in this case, he is but the and it is from the lack of that calm inves object through which it strikes at the some felks down East. We don't want tigation which detects its falsity at once, rights of all mankind. The Constitut the navigation of the Mississippi; we don't

though one should rise from the dead

ceive the principle of federalism that lay its first attempts to engraft a different concessed in this modern meal tub. It is feature upon that instrument, and sig. A RIDICULOUS FRAUB-AND IMstill the principle of Alexander Hamil. nally defeated in is treasonable effort to ten, to "give to the rich and the well amend it, according to the dictates of born a permanent interest in the govern- the Hartford Convention. New it sement;"-it is the war of federalism, in lects a single class-arrays against it all phlet signed" J Sullivan," purporting to another form, upon the exercise and ex- the rest, and attempts, by law, to innovate upon the sacred charter. If it shall in death like strains to the abolitionists to succeed in disfranchising for 21 years vote for Mr. Clay, 'just this once.' It is at this time, perhaps the most startling the foreign born citzen, think you it will stop there? By no means. The work better abolitionist than Birney himself .have been formed, no scener are their is just begun-the wedge is but just en- Now, Mr Suilivan was never an abolitered, by which the original designs of tionist, as he never acted with them, met Hamilton are to be accomplished. It is with them, voted with them, or any thing the process of decimation. Cut off one of the kind, but is, and always has been, an class for birth-then another will follow for poverty-another for want of landed estate-until community will be divided to the pamphlet or not, we cannot say of tively stolen from the many, and lodged in the hands of the few; and the "rich and well born" become possessed of 'a them, it is evident they are for fereign

> Bocause whiggery denies it. And when did ancient federalism, or modera whiggery, openly avow its designa? Were the Alien and Sedition laws avowed in the centest of 1796? Was the bargain and intrigue, and all the measures of J. Q. Adams' administration, avowed in the contest of 1824? Was a bank of the fer to his Missouri compromise -- his Ar-United States-a protective tariff-the bankrupt law, put forth in the struggle of 1840? Not at all; Federalism has no frankness in it-no reliance upon the people. In this great contest, we cannot be mistaken. The history of the country-the course and conduct of the parties-the imperishable records of the government, stand out as beacon lights

us. Let, then, not only every naturalized citizen, but every freeman of this land, awake in time to the issue. Let it be rung in his ears, as with the mighty voice of the institutions of his country, struggling in the death grapple with federalism—this is a contest for the purity, the freedom, the exercise, and the extension of that without which we are no longer free-the right of suffrage.

Statesman.

## MARYLAND.

It is true, as stated by the Citizen, that when the news from Baltimore was received, scarcely any one, whig or democretic Gevernor. The whigs need not, out delay, send it south, that it may be therefore jeer the demecrate for being put into the faces of Clay's slave helding disappointed, for they were as much de ceived as the other party :-- Statesman. From the Fredrick (Md.) Citizen.

THE RESULT IN MARYLAND. We were fully persuaded, when we penned the remarks which prefaced the electing their Governor by a respectable majority. That the returns given justified that conclusion, we are satisfied all who are acquainted with the complexion of the several counties in the informed that most of the knewing whigs here gave up the State as lest upon the receipt of the Baltimore city returns .-fact that several counties whick have D. with being a foreigner, to which he heretofore given large democratic majori- replied: ties proved regreant in the late contest, the whig candidate has succeeded by a can permit no man to use such language meager, majority. The whigs here pro- in my presence. Judging from your apjerity in the State was 3,774; new that ralized. I was naturalized by the sanctity hundred. They are therefore exulting form of law knewn tothe Constituion. The over a loss of upwards of 4000! A tre- rights of an American citizen were conmendous victory to be sure !-- well worth in the Union.

IMPORTANT ELECTION DECISION,-Judge King, of the Court of Common Pleas, at Philadelphia, decided on Saturday merning, that by the naturalization of a man all of his minor children residing in the United States are, ipso facto, made citizens, and entitled to vote when of age. Judge King based this decision on the Act of Congress of the 14th April 1802, and on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Cranche's Reports, where it is expressly laid down that"the children of persons duly naturalzed shall, if dwelling in the United & tates, be considered as citizens of the United States." This decision is in accordance

We don't wan Texas, ch? So said some felks down East. We don't want serted him, and now go for Polk and Dalthat hundreds of honest men, less cau- tion, as it stands, vests the power in the want Louisiann. Are you not far-seeing Pope, Hon. J. C. Sprigg and Hon. Thos.

From the Coon Catcher. POSTURE.

The whigs of this city have been busy since the election in sending off s pamcome from an abolitionist, and appealing to catch gulls and makes Mr. Clay out s out and out Clay whig!

WhetherMr. S. willingly lent his name into casts and classes-the power effec | course, but from the fact that they have | FRANCHISE. been kept the utmost secret in this city, and the whigs deny any knowledge of consummated, in the same city and count permanent interest in the Government." use, where the facts are not known, and off its mask, and openly taken the field. Why will the naturalized citizens of where the pamphlet may be palmed off Deeply important as are all the issues this country slumber over these things? as a genuine document from a real abo. that have been discussed in this came litionist. We have sent a copy South paign, its very close has brought forth the that the people there may know upon what grounds the whigs of the North ad- to our dearest rights and privileges.

vocate the election of Mr. Clay.

The whigs of the South advocate the election of Mr. Clay as the only safe man to them on the slavery question, and rekansus vote-his holding a large number being one of the greatest slave dealer in the Bouth--his speach in the United States Senate on the right of petitionhisMendenhall speech-his third letter on Texas, wherein he says slavery should State. have nothing to'do with the questionto warn us of the dangers that surround his still later letter to Cassius M. Clay, wherein he charges him with misrepresenting his views on that subject! Mr. Clay is held up by the southern whigs as the verry bulwark of the slave powerand a whig there who would insist on any thing else, would be hustled from his party, as Baily of Georgia was not for doubtiong that Mr Clay was suspected, but for saying that the whig party of the North were playing into the hands of the abelitionists.

We think that it is right that the people of both the north and the south should have their eyes open to the incensisten cies and frauds thus practiced on the public mind by the twefaces of whiggery We hope therefore, if any of our friends get hold of this pamphlet, they will with supporters, and aid in correcting the charges that it is democrats of the north that are courting the abolitionists. They court nothing but sound principles, and men who desire the happiness and welfare of whitemen, as well as black. We have verry little confidence in men whese race, and that just on the eve of an election!

Democratic meeting in Virginia, Maj. State will admit. Indeed we have been Davezac (Jackson's companion in arms at New Orleans) was one of the speakers .-After he had cencluded, a Whig asked the privile ge ofreplying, which was grant It now appears, however that ewing to the ted, when he commenced taunting Maj.

BIR: I am sorry to interupt you, but I and have made it the subject of much fore you were born. I have a son, born rejoicing. Truly, they are thankful for an American citizen, older than you. As small favors. In 1840, Harrison's ma- for myself, I have been four times natumajority has dwindled down to about five of the treaty of Louisiana, the highest ferred upon me by the law creating the rejoicing ever! Alas, poor coonery!-- Territorial Government of Louisiana; and thy days are numbered in Maryland and I was admitted to all the rigths, blessings and obligations which belong to you my fellow citizens by the law bringing the State of Louisiana into our glorious con-Cenfederacy." Then turning to the whig speaker, his eye flashed as on the plains of New Orleans, and his heart swelling with the majesty of old recollections, he continued: Sir you look now as if you desired to know where and when was the fourth time of my naturalization, and who was my sponsors? The consecrated spot on which I received the right of naturalization was the battle ground of New Orleans, the alter was victory, the baptismal water was blood and fire, Andrew Jackson was my god father, and patriotism, and freedom, and glory were my godmothers." The mighty mass of listeners rose spontaneously, and gave nine cheers for our gallant speaker. The coon was soon missing.

> 03 Three whig members of the last Congress frem Clay's own State have delas. These come-outers are Hon. John F. Marshall.

DEMOCRATS OF OHIO! Your ights and privileges are in danger!

The great Bulwerk of Freedom, THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, is in peril! people. Strike, then, American Freemen, for your alters and your homes!

Naturalized citizens! Your countrymen who are looking to this country as an asylum and a refuge from tyranny and oppression, are seriously threatened with disgrace and disfranchisement. Those of them who are now among us, are in danger of having their time of probation lengthened out from five to TWENTY ONE YEARS, before they can become American citizens.

Federalism has shown its band in favor of RESTRICTING THE ELECTIVE

Freemen of Ohio! The crisis of the battle is at hand, and Federalism, under the guise of modern Whiggery, has thrown most alarming demonstrations of danger

The union of Whiggery and Native A. mericanismism, in New York city last spring, aroused serious fears in the breast of every freeman, for the safety of our country and its institutions. That coalition was, on the 8th of October, more of slaves-his buying and selling slaves fully carried out in the election of State the fact of his son-in-law Mr. Irwin, and sounty officers in the city and county ty of Philadelphia. Efforts are now being made to bring about a similar coalition in the city of New York, for the State and Presidential election in that

What is it. It is the whole and perfect amalgamation of whiggery and Native Americanism.

We have dissected Whiggery,-what hen is Native 'Americanism?'

There is but one article in its creedand that is, a change in the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, so as to ex-tend the time of residence before citizenship can be acquired from five to 21

If this be accomplished, the next step will be to carry out the recommendation of the Hartford Convention, by declaring any naturalized citizen incompetent to ries. hold any effice of honor, trust or profit under the Government.

How are these things to be accomplish-

The laws of naturalization are

be changed by Congress. For what did the Whigs and Natives bargain in Philadelphia? and for what are they endeavoring to coalesce in New York?

Whiggery takes Native votes on the majority, and your country is safe. dates, and, by whig votes, elects Natives last, that the demecrats had succeeded in sympathies are all spent on the colored to the Congress of the United States, to change the naturalization laws, taking care that, in eddition to being Natives. they shall be Clay Bank men.

In Philadelphia, they have already suc-An Insurr well answerd .- At a late ceeded in electing such members to the next Congress, who will aid Mr. Ar. cher in setting his "ball in motion."

When Nativeism votes for Clay, can it be doubted that its friends have a private stipulation, that he will not 'stop that ball" by the exercise of the veto powar?

And yet the Ohio State Journal has the

nothing but an overwhelming victory will exorbitantly, that the merchants in this stop the progress of Native American. ism! What infamous hypecricy :- what down.

right falsehood; -what base fraud upon the history of the past, and the intelligence of the people!

What but the 'whig victory' in the New York City charter election, ever gave hops to the designs of this Native American faction, whose masses may be honest, but whese leaders have in it only the corrupt purposes of Federalism?

What but the 'overwhelming whig victory' in Philadelphia has given to the Na tives their first and distinct footbeld in the Congress of the United States?

What but the prospect of continuing and making more peract this alliance, by bargain and sale in New York, has stimulated the hopes, and revived the drooping spirits of Federalism, in the election democracy, and her onward course brings of Mr. Clay?

Let these questions be answered by every American for himself, and with them he can stop the mouth of every whig in the land.

Federalism succeeded by fraud, before the election; and avows its principles and its designs, only in the hour of uccess.

It elected old John Adsms, by the votes of an unsuspecting people, and then disgraced and exiled foreigners by the 'Alien Laws,' and struck at the freedom of speech and the press by its 'gedition act.

It denied a U. S. Bank in 4840, and to curse the nation with that, a Bank. rupt Law, and its other kindred meas- purpose.

Its victories have been won by falses hood,and consummated in fraud upon the

Freemen of Ohio-come forth in your strength to this mighty conflict. It is a contest in which all your interests are at stake; and the noblest and dearest of your privileges. The right of suffrage is

involved. NATUALIZED CITIZENS-you have sequired the right of citizenship-will you deay them to your bothers, your countrymen, who are daily coming to our shores?

Your only safety is in the Damoeracy. It donounces Native Americanism in bold and open terms. Whiggery forms combinations with it-opens to it the door of Congress, and both join in singing the song of victory.

The immortal Declaration of American Independence, assigned as one of the complaints against George the 3d, and as a reason why the Colonies should be frue and independent that "he has endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose, obstructing the

It was for the support and eventual triumph of this Declaration, that thousands of foreign born citizens poured forth their blood and treasure in the war of the Revolution.

It was for this that the gallant frishman Montgomery fell upon the plains of Que-

It was for this that the noble German De Kalb, yielded up his life upon the well fought field of Camden

It was for this that the noble and generous Pole, Pulaski, fell bearing the standard of American freedem into the British army, on the plains of Savansah.

It was for this, that the brave and generous Frenchman, La Fayette, left his home, and the luxuries of a court, to become the compatriot in arms of our' own Washington, and aid in establishing here "an asylum for the care worn and oppressed of all the nations of the Earth," to make it in all time to come "the holy" land of human freedom."

Nativeism is following in the footsteps. of King George, and Whiggery has taken Nativeism to its embrace, is fighthing its battles, and rejoicing over its victo-

Then ONE AND ALL, throw of the flimsy mask of federal deception. Look danger full in the face, and arm to meet While the ballot box is still open, whilst the right of suffrage is still unrestrained-come forth in your power, crush Federalism at once, with all its alliances -and your institutions are safe, and your righte secure.

Elect Polk and Dalles, by a triumphant

S. D. PRESTON. A. CHITTENDEN, JACOB REINHARD, S. MEDARY,

Democratic State Central Com-Columbus O., October 19, 1844.

"PUBLIC PLUNDERERS.

"We have now in our possession a sample of cross-barred gingham, that one of our most respectable citizens precured in 4 of the Eastern cities which he has recently visited. This same article was pure chased in Manches er, England, at NINE And yet the Ohio State Journal has the CENTS PER YARD, but owing to the unblushing impudence to declare that Black Whig Tariff of 1842, it is taxed so city cannot sell an article of equal quality for less than THIRTY ONE CENTS per yard, the first cost of which was but nine cents!

Query-Is the American laborer pretected by paying three prices for his cotton fabrics? It looks to us more like stealing then protection. This shows conclusively, that when the Whig stumpers tell us that high duties make lew prices, they are telling absolute untruths, unless they mean to say that high duties make low prices for the farmer's produce. which is the fact."

HURRA FOR NOBLE SENECA!

A letter from Sonega county assures us that she will increase her majority on the 1st of November. She has a neble applause frem every tengue. Friend Bres. lin, we give you a thousand cheers for the demonstry of Seneca-seche the sound .--If your coon of '44 looks as awfully boney as the ene in 'old Brown,' with her 609 majority for Tod, the fellow wants proping up, and no mistake .- [Ohio Statesman.

The rediculeus humbug about POLK voting against granting revolutionary pensions, is exploded. POLK voted for them-it was Clay who voted against the old revolutionary soldiers. So of the wood story. While Clay voted to use public money to buy wood for the poer vet called an extra session of Congress, of Washington, Polk voted to use the pay of members of Congress for that